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changes, thru the presence of microorganisms in the gut, are more likely.

The adaptive quality of this power to sustain loss of water without loss of life is manifest, when we remember the fact that earthworms must meet considerable range of variation in the moisture of the soil crust which they inhabit.

LIFE BEHAVIOR OF ASCARIS

Ransom and Foster (Baltimore meeting of the American Society of Zoologists, 1918) report interesting points in the life history of *Ascaris lumbricoides*. It was found by them that partial development may take place in many hosts which are not suitable for the complete life history. Rats and mice are less favorable than lambs and goats. The partial development in the rats and mice led Stewart to believe that these animals were the intermediate hosts of the Ascaris found in man and the pig.

The normal life behavior is stated as follows: Eggs after being swallowed hatch in the intestine. Shortly after hatching the larvae occur in the portal vein and the liver. The lungs, reached thru the circulation, are a point of rapid development. The larvae pass back to the intestine by way of trachea and esophagus. If the animal is a suitable host mature development is reached here. If not, the larvae are lost with the feces.

REVERSAL OF ORIENTATION TO LIGHT

Mast (J. Exp. Zool. Jan. 1919) records that Volvox and Pandorina react similarly to light. He finds dark-adapted colonies which are usually positive in weak illumination and negative in strong. Light-adapted colonies are sometimes positive in strong and negative in weak light.

If dark-adapted colonies are exposed to continuous illumination they suffer a series of reversals of orientation, the time required for which depends on the intensity of light. They are neutral for a short time; then become positive, passing thru a maximum; after this they become neutral again; then they become negative, passing thru a maximum; again they become neutral, and then pass finally into a positive state.

Green and blue rays are most influential both in stimulation and in producing the reversal of orientation. This sense of orientation is modified by changes in temperature, by the constitution of the culture medium, by the age and physiological state of the colonies.

REACTIONS OF LAND ISOPODS TO LIGHT

Abbot (Jour. Exp. Zool. Nov. 1918) finds that the land isopods, *Oniscus* and *Porcellio*, are negatively phototactic to all intensities from 0.01 C.M. to 100 C.M., whenever not immersed in water. He concludes that the orientation is direct and not by selection of random movements; and that this negative phototaxis is apparently a factor in fitting them for life on land by aiding to keep them in a suitably moist habitat. The negative quality is more pronounced in Oniscus, which has the more restricted habitat.

ASSORTIVE MATING IN CHROMODORIS ZEBRA

Crozier (Jour. Exp. Zool. Nov. 1918) finds that there is high degree of assortive mating in the large nudibranch mollusc *Chromodoris zebra.* This assortive mating expresses itself in the correlation in the size of mates—large with large and small with small. Since the species is hermaphrodite and a mutual exchange of sperm is normally to be effected, this selective mating on the basis of similar size and consequently appropriate position of the reciprocal organs is an advantageous adjustment. It is a conservation of sexual elements; and when large individuals mate together the numbers of eggs fertilized is greater than would be true in mismatings at random.

ADAPTIVE COLORATION IN CHROMODORIS ZEBRA

Crozier (Baltimore meeting of Am. Soc. of Zool. 1918) concludes that the coloration in *C. zebra* has no adaptive significance either in its origin or at present. This, in spite of the fact that the organism has brilliant yellow pigment, that there is sufficient variation in coloration to furnish basis for selection, that the species actually suffers extensive injuries from animals capable of seeing the color, and that it possesses 'an efficient repugnatorial apparatus" which would conceivably make "warning" coloration useful. The types of injury seem in no way correlated with either the intensity or the distribution of the pigment.

CAMOUFLAGE IN REEF FISHES

Longley (Baltimore Meeting Am. Soc. of Zoology, 1918) reports studies on the coloration and habits of West Indian and Hawaiian